The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6430 第六千四百三十號 光緒戊寅年六月十二日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 11TH, 1878. 禮拜四 英七月十壹號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10, TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,767, Johnson, Shanghai 7th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 10TH.

Kwangtung, British steamer, for East Coast.
Sully, French bark, for Whampoa.
Nicolaus, German schooner, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 10, SAGA, Swedish bark, for Quinhon.
July 10, TAIWAN, British str., for Amoy, &c.
July 10, JEAN PIERRE, French bark, for Victoria (Vancouver's Island).
July 10, CONCHITA, Span. bark, for Manila.
July 10, VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, for Manila.
July 10, KWANGTUNG, British str., for East Coast.
July 10, ROSETTA MCNEIL, American bark, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Teheran*, str., from Shanghai.—
For Hongkong.—Bishop Burdon, Mrs. Burdon, Mr. and Mrs. Macey, and Mr. G. Banks.
For Southampton.—Lieut. Miller, R.N., and Mr. McMurry.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
29, Kolga, British bark, from Newchwang.
30, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
30, Hanyang, British steamer, from Hankow.
July—
1, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.
1, Hakon Adelstein, Nor. str., from Nagasaki.
1, Dragon, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
2, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
2, Wm. Homeyer, Ger. bark, from Hakodate.
2, Pallas, German bark, from Hakodate.
3, W. C. de Vries, Brit. str., from Tientsin.
4, Pekin, British steamer, from Hankow.
4, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
4, Swatow, British steamer, from Newchwang.
5, Appin, British steamer, from Tientsin.
June— DEPARTURES.
29, Fiery Cross, British ship, for Nagasaki.
30, Kiang-yung, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
July—
2, Kiang-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
2, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
3, Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, for Japan.
3, Hanyang, British steamer, for Hankow.
3, Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.
5, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
29, Anadyr, French steamer, from Marseilles.
29, Glenlyon, British steamer, from Amoy.
29, Orestes, British steamer, from Shanghai.
29, Egeria, German steamer, from Foochow.
29, Emirne, French steamer, from Batavia.
29, Yangtse, French steamer, from Saigon.
30, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
30, Argyle, British steamer, from Hoosang.
30, S. of Alabama, British str., from Foochow.
30, Cheang H. Kian, British str., from Amoy.
30, Phya Pekket, British str., from Penang.
30, Bun H. Seng, Brit. str., from Pontianak.
July—
1, Pluto, Colonial steamer, from Malacca.
1, Japan, British steamer, from Penang.
1, Goan Goan, British sch., from Samarang.
2, Vidar, British steamer, from Banjermasin.
2, Rose, British steamer, from Sourabaya.
June— DEPARTURES.
29, Egeria, British steamer, for London.
29, Baghdad, British steamer, for Calcutta.
29, Pontianak, British steamer, for Billiton.
29, Petrel, British steamer, for Saigon.
29, Paknam, British steamer, for Saigon.
29, Glenlyon, British steamer, for New York.
29, S. of Alabama, Brit. str., for New York.
29, Wemyss Castle, British ship, for London.
29, North Wind, British bark, for Rangoon.
29, General Pel, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
29, Patecuh, Dutch steamer, for Palembang.
29, Bentan British steamer, for Batavia.
29, Weazel, British steamer, for Manila.
30, Anadyr, French steamer, for Saigon.
30, Yangtse, French steamer, for Marseilles.
July—
1, Emirne, French steamer, for Batavia.
1, Cheang H. Kian, Brit. str., for Penang.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Maitland	Kobe	April	29
Kate Carnie	Hongkong	May	9
Faith	Manila	May	12
Ajax (s.)	China Ports	May	15
Agamemnon (s.)	China Ports	May	22
Avona	Shanghai	May	23

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

William H. Besse	London	Feb.	25
Prince Amadeo	Cardiff	Feb.	25
Queen of the Seas	New York	Feb.	28
Mabel Clark	Cardiff	Mar.	9
Landseer	Liverpool	Mar.	12
Gitanella	Flushing	Mar.	14
Alice D. Cooper	Penarth	Mar.	19
Heinrich Rintzenberg	Hamburg	Mar.	20
Vaughan (s.)	Cardiff	Mar.	20
Henrich	Hamburg	Mar.	20
Robert Henderson	London	Mar.	22
Arabia	Cardiff	Mar.	23
Herat	Newport	Mar.	25
Oracle	Liverpool	Mar.	28
Bertie Bigelow	Antwerp	Mar.	10
Penrith	London	Mar.	12
Mary Frazer	Cardiff	April	3
Manila II.	Hamburg	April	3
Maritime Union	Cardiff	April	6
Brunette	Newcastle	April	3
Benefactor	New York	April	8
Alva	Newcastle	Arilp	9
Hamburg	Hamburg	April	11
Lizzie Parry	Antwerp	April	15
Dartmouth	London	April	15
Invincible	Penarth	April	16
Josephus	Cardiff	April	20
India	Cardiff	April	22
Rosie Welt	Liverpool	April	23
Dirigo	Liverpool	April	29
Ada Melmore	London	May	1
Melrose	Liverpool	May	2
Cosmo	Penarth	May	2
Zingari	Antwerp	May	3
Sarah Bell	Newcastle	May	4
Strathean	Cardiff	May	5
Imperatrice Elisabetta	Liverpool	May	5
Challenge	Cardiff	May	6
Southern Cross	Penarth	May	6
Albert Russell	Sydney	May	8
Hiram Emory	Newcastle	May	9
Napier	Cardiff	May	9
Don Quixote	Penarth	May	12
Hopefull	Newcastle	May	13
Verona	New York	May	14
Athene	Newcastle	May	14
Lottie Moore	Newcastle	May	15
Lord Macaulay	Hamburg	May	17
Drumclog	Cardiff	May	17
Rosebud	Newcastle	May	17
Franklin	Newcastle	May	17
Niagara	Cuxhaven	May	18
Corrientes	Newcastle	May	20
Merionethshire (s.)	London	May	22
Gleniffer (s.)	London	May	23
Norden (s.)	Hamburg	May	25
Banian	London	May	26
Teucer (s.)	Liverpool	May	29
McNear	Newcastle	June	1
The Tweed	Newcastle	June	2
Mary Blair	Newcastle	June	2
Madeline	Newcastle	June	6
Peiho (s.)	Marseilles	June	16
Djemnah (s.)	Marseilles	June	20

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [1m1036

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1031

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8th, 1878. [6m439

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.
WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & Co."
JOHN DODD.
Tamsui, 17th April, 1878. [687

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3 °/ₒ PER ANNUM.
At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4 °/ₒ PER ANNUM.
At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5 °/ₒ PER ANNUM.
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1144

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..........1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL .... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND .... £150,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
79] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

This HOTEL, pleasantly situated on the Bund, commands an extensive view of the harbour, and having been entirely REFITTED, offers every comfort for the Travelling Public.
W. H. HENRIQUES & Co.,
6m435] Proprietors.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE, DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c. of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

INTIMATIONS.

SAYLE AND CO.
are now showing their
AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK
of
NEW GOODS,
comprising CHRISTY'S BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB
FELT HATS
in all the latest shapes,
TWEED HATS, PARIS SILK HATS, and DRAB SHELLS.
TWEED SHOOTING and SMOKING CAPS.
A Very Choice Assortment of
FANCY and BLACK WINDSOR SCARVES,
also the
"Duke's," "Royal," "Four-in-Hand," "West End," "Bond Street," and "Club House"
CRAVATS.
SILK and CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
A New Stock of
SOUTHGATE'S PATENT OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, SOLE LEATHER and BASIL PORTMANTEAUS.
COAT CASES, GLADSTONE and COURIER BAGS.
The "Dreadnought" PORTMANTEAU, Solid Leather.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
WHITE LONG CLOTH, OXFORD TWILL, and COLOURED REGATTA SHIRTS.
LAMBSWOOL, SAXONY, CASHMERE, and MERINO UNDER SHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE in SILK, LAMBSWOOL, CASHMERE, MERINO, LISLE THREAD, COTTON, and BALBRIGGAN.
LINEN COLLARS
in the following shapes: "Arctic," "Serapis," "Clyde," "Tandem," "Lothair," "Connaught," "London Society," Shakespeare," &c.
CARDIGAN JACKETS and BRACES.
SILK UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, in all sizes.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING and PILLOW LINEN.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
Having completed our arrangements in this Department for the coming Season, we invite an Early Inspection of our LARGE and CHOICE STOCK of SCOTCH and ENGLISH GOODS in all the newest and most fashionable makes, consisting of—
NEW WOOL and WORSTED COATINGS,
FINE SAXONY COATINGS,
PURE WOOL SCOTCH SUITINGS,
NEW FANCY TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS, FRIEZES,
for ULSTER OVERCOATS, &c., &c.
Great care has been bestowed in the selection of these Goods both as regards style and substance, and having had our orders executed at a time when the Choicest Goods were in the Market we confidently solicit your Orders.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
This Department having undergone extensive alterations is now upon the Ground Floor of the Exchange, which will conduce much to the convenience of our Customers. It is placed under New and Effective Management, and all orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention and be executed in a first-class style.

SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
EX "ELIZABETH CHILDS,"
THE GENUINE APOLLINARIS WATER.
In Cases of 50 large Stone Bottles, $9 per Case.
In Cases of 50 small Stone Bottles, $6½ per Case.
Ex Steamship "ASIA,"
TIVOLI BEER.
In Cases of 8 dozen White Pint Bottles, $15 per Case.
WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1m1151

FOR SALE.

A FEW COPIES of the following PUBLICATIONS at the *Daily Press* Office:
An Eastern Love Story.
KUSA JATAKAYA,
A BUDDHISTIC LEGEND.
By THOMAS STEELE.
THE WHEEL OF THE LAW.
BUDDHISM,
ILLUSTRATED FROM SIAMESE SOURCES.
By HENRY ALABASTER.
A CATENA OF BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES FROM THE CHINESE.
By SAMUEL BEAL.

FOR SALE, LARGE TAKASIMA COAL,
At $8 Per Ton, ex GODOWN.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, East Point.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [656

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1122

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is NOW READY to receive Patients.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [19

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1877.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

We beg to intimate that, during the months of JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER, the PRICE of ICE will be 2½ Cents per Pound; the smallest quantity sold FOUR POUNDS.
As the demand at present is more than we can meet, and will be heavier during the above months, we have decided upon this advance in price solely with the object of keeping the consumption within the producing power of our present machinery, and so endeavouring to give all Consumers a share. As soon as we feel the demand falling off, the Price will be reduced again to the usual TWO CENTS per Pound.
While thanking the Community for the support they have hitherto accorded us, we trust they will bear with us at this time in our efforts to meet the wants of all as next year, with the addition of our new Machinery, there will be no lack of supplies, and consequently no necessity for going beyond the charge of 2 Cents per Pound.
KYLE AND BAIN.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [1117

AUCTIONS.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya,
TO-MORROW,
the 12th July, 1878, at Noon,—
25 Cases each Australian APPLES and PEARS, 25 Cases Assorted BONBONS, 100 Cases YELLOW SOAP, 20 Coils SEIZING STUFF, ACCORDIONS and CONCERTINAS, MOUTH ORGANS, CLOCKS, UMBRELLAS, WINE GLASSES, TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, OLEOGRAPHS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, RIDING WHIPS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1185

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 16th July, 1878, at Half-past Three P.M., in the Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, the following very
VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, WITH GODOWNS, &c.,
erected thereon, at Wanchai and Bowrington, in Hongkong.
Particular attention of Investors is invited to the Sale of these very suitable Properties.
The Lots will be put up separately as under:—

LOT No. 1.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 110, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 29,400 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS, Numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, erected thereon, and one TIMBER YARD. Crown Rent, $324 per Annum.

LOT No. 2.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchi, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lots Nos. 113 and 114, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground No. 113 contains in the whole about 19,964, and No. 114 contains in the whole about 19,110 square feet, with EIGHT GODOWNS, Numbered 50, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D, 51, 52, and 53, erected there on. Crown Rent, $456 per Annum.

LOT No. 3.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 120, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 17,400 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS Numbered 54, 54A, 55, and 55A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $180 per Annum.

LOT No. 4.
All the PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 445, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 3,510 square feet, with ONE GODOWN, Numbered 6, and one BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $54.16 per Annum.

LOT No. 5.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Bowrington, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 745, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 12,017 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS, Numbered 92, 92A, 93, 93A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $185.38 per Annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For further Particulars, apply to
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1878. [1097

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, at Noon on
SATURDAY,
20th of July, all the
VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES, &c., &c.,
situate at the Port of TAMSUI, FORMOSA, and known as the PAOU-SHUN PROPERTY, in Two Lots.
Lot 1 consisting of GODOWNS, DWELLING-HOUSE, GARDENS, STABLING, &c., &c.
Lot 2, a Plot of UPLAND GROUND, very suitable for building purposes.
For Particulars of Property and Terms of Sale, apply to
ELLES & Co.,
Tamsui.
Tamsui, 18th June, 1878. [1091

FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
DRAWING PAPER.
FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK, for Steel Pens.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENTS' DICTIONARIES.
PEN MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
GBD PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received their SUPPLY of the
NEW SEASON'S CUMSHAW MIXTURE.
This well-known and delicious TEA is a most acceptable PRESENT to home Friends, and is delivered FREE of ALL CHARGES or DUTY to any part of Great Britain, at $8 per 5 Catty and $14 per 10 Catty Box.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [635

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.
Apply to
GAS COMPANY,
West Point.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1081

EX P. & O. STEAMER "GEELONG."
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
MARSALA WINES.
OLD PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen). $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) .... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen) .... $45.
In Octaves (about 6 dozen) .... $25.
GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan,
458] NORTON & Co., Agents.

INTIMATIONS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL AND CO.,
43, QUEEN'S ROAD, 22, PRAYA,
WINE MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, AND STOREKEEPERS,
Beg to direct attention to their
SUMMER DELICACIES,
Including—
Superior Wines, Bottled Beer and Porter, Brandies, Whiskies, and Liqueurs, guaranteed of the best qualities. Fresh supplies of English, French, and Californian Stores, and Australian Cheese and Butter.
NEW SEASON'S TEA.
FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINERY CRUSHED SUGAR, SYRUP, LOAF AND CUBE SUGAR,
In Wholesale and Retail Quantities.

AERATED WATERS,
Manufactured daily and delivered in Town and Harbour;
Shipping Orders executed on the most favourable Terms.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1171

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1184

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1152

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of July instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1153

FOR SALE.

A Fast STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet beam. ENGINES 6-inch inverted Cylinder. High Pressure. Small consumption.
For further particulars, address J. K., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1182

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, on SHAMEEN, in Canton, newly built on Lot No. 45, Rent $50 per Mensem. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
FUTTABHOY AMEEJEE,
1m1120] Hongkong or Canton.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK with average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the Present Season:—

To the Continent, by Mail Steamers	1 per Cent.
To United Kingdom, by Mail Steamers	1¼ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Holt's and Glen Steamers	1¼ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Castle Steamers	1¼ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by other First-class Steamers	2 per Cent.

By Order W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1m1134

TO SHIPCHANDLERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO.
hold consignments of
GUN METAL BOILER FITTINGS.
JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED FILES, AXES, ADZES, AUGERS, CHISELS, AND OTHER TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.
RUGS. CARPETS (BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY) suitable for Ships.
STORER'S PAINTS AND OILS.
SHIPS' LAMPS.
FILTERS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [6m767

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whereas it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution their against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—
1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentees are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS and all FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous substitute. [3m055

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"GLENIFFER,"
shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1187

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 French Bark
"JEANE PIERRE,"
Légasse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1188

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Schooner
"CHARLES L. PEARSON,"
Swain, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1189

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of Two and ONE-HALF TAELS per Share will be made to Shareholders of Record on 6th July, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 15th July.
Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful Representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th July inclusive.
By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, 4th July, 1878. [1m1190

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

The TENDERS invited last month for the SUPPLY of STORES, PROVISIONS, and MATERIALS to the Vessels of the Imperial German Navy, must be sent in before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.
The Consulate will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. v. SODEN,
Consul.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1168

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next for the SUPPLY of 5,000 GALLONS VEGETABLE OIL for use at the Light-houses in the Southern Division of China, for the year 1879. Printed Forms of Tender for each of the three following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz.:—
1st.—TEA-NUT OIL.
2nd.—PEA-NUT OIL.
3rd.—RAPE-SEED OIL.
The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality, and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz.:—
1,000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.
1,500 Gallons on or before 1st December next.
2,500 Gallons on or before 1st March, 1879.
The Oil, as it is delivered, will be measured at the Customs House, and 14½ Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.
No Tender will be accepted on any other forms than those issued from this Office.
The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."
The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. B. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 15th June, 1878. [1092

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "HECTOR," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 12th inst. for shipment per Steamer "TEUCER."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1174

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878.

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1w1155

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.
A.R., 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, ex "OXFORDSHIRE," from London, 3rd March, 1876.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1m1127

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Ex "AMAZONE."
TH, 1044, Mr. L. Thevenin, 1 case Ink, from Marseilles.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL, VARIETY, AND COMEDY COMPANY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, 1878.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MRS. CARSON,
who will appear for the first time as
ANNETTE,
In Offenbach's Popular Comic Opera,
"FORTY WINKS."

LEGITIMATE SUCCESS
OF
GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S VOLUNTEER WARRIORS.

GO AND HEAR THE ROLL CALL.

LOCAL HITS!
LOCAL HITS!!
LOCAL HITS!!!
Expressly invented to suit All Tastes.

DAVE CARSON
will relate his experience at
THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT,
with a few more Local Hits.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MINSTRELSY!

PIANISTE	Mrs. CARSON.
VIOLINIST	Mr. FRANK STEWART.
INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE	DAVE CARSON'S Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS—"Let's be Gay"	DAVE CARSON'S Choir.
BALLAD—"The Boatman's Song"	Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.
COMIC—"The Poultry Duel"	Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
BALLAD—"Blue Eye'd Violets"	Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
COMIC—"The Fellow that looks like me"	DAVE CARSON.
SONG—"That Bird on the Tree"	Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

VOCAL TRIO, ... "The Winds Whistle Cold," Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, and ARNOLD.

In conclusion General DAVE CARSON'S
VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
will muster for Military Evolutions.
AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
HARK, THE DRUM! THE DISTANT FIFE! Approach of the Warriors!—Eyes Right!—Left Wheel!—Forward—March to Head Quarters!
THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
VARIETY!!
"ETTA,"
In her Great Hibernian Impersonation
"PADDY'S BRIDE."
MR. J. B. FERRELL
Will give his Original Version of
YE OLD ENGLISH LEGEND, YCLEPT
"YE MYSELLTOE BOUGH."

VOCAL DUET, "The Moon has Raised" } BENEDICT.
(From the Lily of Killarney),
Messrs. NORVILLE and ARNOLD.

"ETTA,"
In Her Original Song and Dance,
"DANDY MOE."
To be followed by
DAVE CARSON,
AS
"A GOOD TEMPLAR IN A FIX,"
In which he will relate his experience at
THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.
COMIC OPERA!!!
The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Comic Opera, entitled
"FORTY WINKS."
Written by HENRY B. FARNIE. Composed by OFFENBACH.

PERSONÆ.

Annette (Samson's Bride)	Mrs. CARSON.
John Samson (Pilot and Smuggler)	Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.
Cousin Sam (a Coast-guardsman)	Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1878, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls ... $2
Pit ... $1
Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls only. Children in Arms, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Trouble begins at 9.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

Conveyances may be ordered for 11.15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and at the Doors. Price, $1.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1878. [1077

WANTED.—The Advertiser, having had several years' experience as BOOK-KEEPER (CLERK in Shipchandler Business), is anxious to obtain EMPLOYMENT. Address, "A. B.," care of this Office.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1179

WANTED, by the Advertiser, now in Madras, an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in a Store in Hongkong or any port in China or Japan. Good references. Can leave present employment immediately. Address, G. R. N., care of *Daily Press* Office. [1035

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are prepared to SUPPLY Families and Ships with the SUGARS manufactured by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1878. [tf1057

BALL'S NECTAR CORDIAL,
made from HERBS.
A STIMULANT and APPETIZER.
Wholesale Agents for Great Britain—
Messrs. GEO. CURLING & Co., St. Mary Axe, London.
W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY,
1m1066] HONGKONG. [June 20

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

BIRTH.

On July 10th, at Royal Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, the wife of Dr. W. H. ELMES, Surgeon Royal Navy, of a daughter. [1180

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 11TH, 1878.

THE Reuter's telegram of the 8th instant contains information equally interesting and important. England has, it is announced, concluded a defensive alliance with Turkey in consequence of Russia retaining Batoum, and the Porte has ceded Cyprus to England. English interests in Egypt have long rendered a station in the eastern corner of the Mediterranean desirable, and the aggressive spirit shown by Russia latterly, joined with the impotency of the Turkish Government, has made such an acquisition still more imperative. Cyprus occupies a good strategic position. It is within a few hours' sail of the Syrian coast, and within twenty-four hours' steaming of Port Said. A British force might be landed at one of the ports of Syria at a few hours' notice and speedily be on the march to Armenia. Probably the cession has been made partly with this view, and the appointment of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY to be Governor of the island strengthens this supposition and makes it evident that it is intended to be a large military station. The news of the change of rulers will undoubtedly be received by the Cyprians with great relief and satisfaction. They have been oppressed and trodden down by the Turks more than any people in the Ottoman Empire, but have never been strong enough to attempt a revolt. They have no aspirations towards self-government and can look back upon no era of independence. The island was colonised at an early period by the Phœnicians, and has since been successively possessed by the Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and Turks, and its last state is certainly its worst. It was conquered by RICHARD CŒUR DE LION at the close of the twelfth century, who made it over to GUY of Lusignan to compensate him for the loss of Jerusalem, and in his family it remained till 1480, when, on default of heirs, the Venetians took possession. They were in turn driven out by the Turks in 1571, since which period the island has steadily declined under the intolerable oppression of the Pashas. In making it a British Colony the English Government only therefore resume possession of an early conquest, and the rights of no country are invaded by this peaceful acquisition of Cyprus.

Whether the newly annexed island will prove a real acquisition to the British Empire remains to be seen. It will, of course, strengthen British influence in the Mediterranean, and will enable us to protect the Suez Canal, but will the new dependency be likely to prove a costly burden on the Imperial Exchequer? It ought not. It is not a mere barren rock like Hongkong or a trading depôt like Singapore. The island of Cyprus is about 140 miles in its extreme length, and its greatest breadth is about 70 miles. The area is roughly estimated at 4,500 square miles. The island is traversed from West to East by the Stavro Vuno and Santo Croce ranges of mountains. The latter is known in ancient history as the classic Mount Olympus. Some of the peaks of the Santo Croce range attain an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, and their summits are covered with snow during a great part of the year. The northern slopes are rocky and bare, but on the south side they are well-wooded and enclose numerous valleys of unrivalled fertility. The population was in ancient times said to be upwards of a million, and on the conquest of the island by the Turks it was about 400,000, but through misrule and consequent emigration it has dwindled down to less than 70,000, of whom more than half are Greeks. The soil is reputed to be still extremely fertile, and Cyprus is even now famous for its wheat, as it was once famous for its wine. There are extensive forests of oak, beech, and pines, groves of olives, and plantations of mulberries. Sugar, cotton, and tobacco could all be successfully cultivated there. Sheep and cattle are now reared in considerable numbers, and the flocks and herds might be largely increased. The copper mines of Cyprus were anciently of great value, but they are, we believe, no longer worked. Gold and silver were also, it is stated, both found in these old mines. At one time, too, Cyprus was noted for its precious stones. There is little doubt that, with the outlay of capital, under a good and just government, the resources of Cyprus would speedily be developed to a large extent, the population grow, and the trade of the island assume considerable dimensions. Cyprus is, in fact, sufficiently large and fruitful to become self-supporting. There is, however, one unfortunate drawback—the climate is not salubrious, at least on the southern coast. The heat on that side of the island is said to be excessive, and the glare from the whitish soil very great, while malaria is frequently generated in summer. The water supply is likewise bad, the rivers often shrinking into mere rivulets and the wells becoming brackish. These drawbacks are not experienced in the north, where the climate is temperate in summer and cold in winter. The climate of the south might possibly be modified by more careful and increased cultivation. In all probability Cyprus will be partly garrisoned by some of the Indian regiments now at Malta.

The Great Northern telegraph line between Hongkong and Amoy is again interrupted.

Li Hung Chang lately wrote from China to the Chinese ambassador at Tokio in the following terms: "The subjects of Japan cannot be sufficiently praised for their generosity in subscribing funds for relieving the famine in two of our provinces. You had therefore better visit them yourself, and offer them assurances of our heartfelt gratitude." In consequence of this dispatch, the Chinese Ambassador went to the First National Bank, where he had an interview with Mr. Shibusawa, to whom he tendered his thanks.—*Japan Daily Herald.*

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Victoria Gaol, before Mr. C. V. Creagh, coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. A. Schemberg, J. P. Tavares, and C. F. Pressick on the body of Cheong Ayee, who was a prisoner in the gaol, and was admitted on the 29th ultimo on a sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour. On the 2nd April last he was in gaol for fourteen days for larceny. Whilst in gaol his character was good, and he had never been reported for breach of prison discipline. On Monday night the deceased was in a cell with three other prisoners, one of whom had occasion to rise about midnight, and asked the deceased to move. As he did not answer, the prisoner pushed the deceased with his foot and upon looking he found the prisoner was dead. Dr. Ayres was called and found that the deceased had been dead about two hours. A *post mortem* had been held, when it was found that the deceased's spleen was enormously enlarged, and there was a rupture across the upper part of the inner surface. The heart was fatty, and Dr. Ayres was of opinion that the deceased died of rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The *China Review* for May and June contains, amongst much other interesting matter, a paper by the Rev. J. Ross on the Corean language, in which the writer carefully considers the position of the language of that little known country in the philological family. The language is not, as has been supposed, monosyllabic in its character, nor is it an off-shoot of the Chinese, but is to be classified, Mr. Ross tells us, with the Turanian or agglutinative family of languages. In the course of his article Mr. Ross gives the following interesting item as a foot-note—"The Coreans say that anciently a colony of their people went south and occupied some islands, where they continue to this day to speak the Corean language, and that those islands are the Loochoos. This, I imagine, can now be verified." There is an interesting article by Mr. Herbert J. Giles on Chinese allegory, in which he embodies renderings of a couple of allegorical essays—"Note on sleep-land" and "Note on Hunger-land"—and a light sketch entitled "The old drunkard's arbour," from the pen of Ou-yang Hsiu, which Mr. Giles commends to those who believe that the Chinese are a hard-headed, practical, unsentimental people, without the least dash of romance in their money grabbing composition. The number also contains a useful "Tabular view of the officials composing the Chinese Provincial Governments," by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Dr. Legge's fourth lecture on Imperial Confucianism, a continuation of "Brief sketches from the life of K'ung-ming, a translation of "Ti Tsz Kwei, Rules for sons and younger brothers," together with reviews and the usual literary intelligence and "Notes and Queries." The latter include a note by Mr. Theo. Sampson on the whirlwind at Canton, and an *in memoriam* note by the same gentleman on the death of Mr. Mayers.

INSPECTION OF THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

There was a dress parade of the Volunteer Corps at the North Barracks yesterday afternoon. It having been announced that the Governor and members of the Council would be present, and it being also generally understood that their commissions would be presented to the officers elect, a large number of the public assembled to see the parade. The men were drawn up in file to receive His Excellency, who arrived shortly before six o'clock, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Palmer, Hon. J. M. Price, Hon. F. Snowden, Hon. G. Phillippo, Hon. C. C. Smith, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Keswick, Mr. J. Russell, Captain Superintendent Deane, and Dr. Eitel. His Excellency walked along the lines, inspecting the men, of whom there were a hundred and twenty on parade. This done, those men who are at gun drill, about thirty in number, were told off to the battery and fired six blank rounds in very creditable style. In the meantime the remainder of the force were put through the rifle and marching exercise. The movements were performed steadily and regularly for so young a force, and the men generally acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. Here and there, as was to be expected, there were men who, not having attended the drills regularly, were somewhat at sea, but those were few in number; the general appearance of the men also was very good. The various movements having been gone through, the men were formed into hollow square and addressed by the Governor.

His EXCELLENCY said—Volunteers, it is now ten years since the Hongkong Volunteers were disbanded by Sir Richard McDonnell. It gives me very great satisfaction to be able to restore again to this colony a body of men so creditable to it as you are. I take no credit to myself for what has happened. Sir Hercules Robinson, probably the ablest Governor we ever had in this colony, established the Hongkong Volunteers. He took a deep personal interest in the success of the Volunteer movement. To him the praise is first due for the establishment of the body I now see before me, and I am sure that Sir Hercules Robinson, on leaving the Government of New South Wales, which he is now doing, will learn with great satisfaction that it has been my pleasing duty to restore this body again in Hongkong. But there is great praise due also to some that I see here to-day, to my friend Captain Dempster, your able commandant, to you yourselves, for the public spirit you have displayed, a public spirit consistent with the history of Hongkong, and for a loyalty which British subjects throughout the Empire are at this moment showing to Her Majesty the Queen. The Volunteers of Hongkong come from different parts of the United Kingdom, and a few of you are natives of the colony. Those whom we are in the habit of speaking of as Portuguese are in fact natives of Hongkong, the sons of Portuguese parents, the sons of fathers who were born, most of them, in the neighbouring and ancient Portuguese colony of Macao. These men, born in this colony, are a credit to it, and I need hardly say those who come from England, Scotland, and Ireland are proud to be associated, as you are to-day, with some of the natives of Hongkong. Gentlemen, on such an occasion as this it is only natural for me to say that this movement has now been restored, not in times of ordinary peace, but at a very critical period in the history of the Empire, and when, as we all know, you might have been called upon—and may perhaps yet be called upon—to do active service in defence of this colony. My hon. friends the members of Council, and his Honour the Chief Justice, whom I see here to-day, will all bear witness to the display that we have seen, to the fact that in this little colony we have to-day a number of men who in their appearance, for their discipline, for their drill are, for the population of this colony, not surpassed by any body of volunteers in any part of the Empire. I believe we have also present to-day, although we did not intend to make it a military display, some of our gallant friends the officers of the Garrison, and I think I may also appeal to them whether six weeks' training—for that is all my friends here have had—six weeks' training under my friend Captain Dempster, has not produced a body of men of whom we may all be fairly proud.—(Applause). Now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty, the volunteer force being raised, to distribute the commissions to the officers selected for them. You are aware that, under the Ordinance which governs the constitution of the volunteers, the appointment of officers in this, as in all other colonies, rests with the representative of the Queen, and I issued directions that a list be put before me of such members of the Volunteer Corps as you would select for officers, in order that from that list I might choose those to whom commissions should be given. I have now to inform you that I have selected five officers. The first whom I have chosen for the commission of captain is our old and valued friend Mr. Coxon.—(Hear, hear.) I have selected him for the very good reason that he was at the head of the poll. He had the largest number of votes. In addition to that I need hardly tell you there is very little doubt he is the most efficient officer we could select as captain of this corps. He had a commission from Sir Hercules Robinson, and I shall have the pleasure of handing him another to-day. In looking over the list, the next name I found was that of Mr. Francis, and accordingly I shall have the pleasure of giving to him the second captain's commission. The third on the list, according to the order of your own selection, was Mr. Grant, who receives the first lieutenant's commission. The fourth on the list is Mr. Danby, who will receive also a lieutenant's commission. I may mention that the total number of votes given to Mr. Danby was the same as that given to another gentleman, but he prefers to serve in the ranks, and I have, therefore, had to give a fifth commission; and in selecting for it I have taken a gentleman also in the first group of names your votes have put before me. I have much pleasure in giving this, the fifth commission, to Mr. Cohen, who was also an officer in Sir Hercules Robinson's time. These gentlemen are the five officers I am about to appoint. They are practically your own selection. You know who are the men with whom you can work best, you know who are the officers with whom you desire to work, and, having communicated your wishes to me, it now becomes my pleasing duty to give the commissions to the gentlemen you have selected.

Captains Coxon and Francis and Lieutenants Grant, Danby, and Cohen were then called out by Excellency to receive their commissions and each gentleman was applauded by the bystanders as he stepped up.

His EXCELLENCY then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, and were followed by cheers for His Excellency and Captain Dempster.

The Corps then formed fours and were marched to the Orderly Room at the Public Offices, where they were dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents].

DR. AYRES AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I have read your article in this morning's paper on opium smoking, as well as Dr. Ayres' report on that subject with a great deal of regret. You must pardon me for making one or two remarks to guard your readers and the public against statements which are capable of perplexing if not of misleading their minds.

It is nothing uncommon to read a slashing article in a newspaper disclaiming the responsibility of our Government in upholding the opium traffic, but it is a most unusual thing for a gentleman standing high in the medical profession to offer as his opinion that moderate opium smoking is not injurious, that excessive smoking is in a greater minority than excessive drinking, and that the habit is easily broken off. Indeed the tone of his report would indicate that the vice is no vice at all.

Dr. Ayres must know perfectly well that his opinion clashes with the reports of, I think, every Missionary Hospital on the mainland, with the opinion of all native doctors there, and, practically speaking, with the whole population of China. Now any one who accepts Dr. Ayres' opinion, has no alternative but to regard the reports of our Missionary Hospitals as fabrications of falsehoods. I do not wish to cast the slightest reflection upon the veracity of the Colonial Surgeon's facts, but I do dispute his conclusions. I think we should lay down as a rule that when we generalize facts and propound theories upon them—we should limit them to the field of our observation. If Dr. Ayres likes to say that these data are the extent of his observations so far as Hongkong is concerned (and this place is all his Colonial report is supposed to do with) then his opinion commands every one's respect; but when from his observations in an isolated community he weaves a theory which is taken to sweep the whole area of opium smoking in China he must expose himself to the charge of unfairness, to say the least.

Now I mean to say that opium smoking in Hongkong is one thing and smoking in China is another. But how is this? For a very simple reason which everybody who troubles to take notice will admit—that where the smoker can afford to nourish his body with good food and drink the evils of the drug are considerably mitigated. This is precisely the case in Hongkong, where the commonest coolie will get wages which a literary man up the country would be glad of. Every body knows that the population of Hongkong is infinitely better housed, better fed, and better clothed than their fellow men on the mainland, where an artisan must work almost night and day for wages at starvation point, and where with the majority three-fourths of their hard earned money goes to purchase a drug which soon works ruin upon their half-starved frames and indirectly upon their poor families.

Now, I ask, Mr. Editor, whether smoking under these circumstances can be fairly weighed against opium smoking in a flourishing English Colony.

The same thing can be said in reference to the flippant remarks of Consular officials about the innocence of smoking this drug. These move amongst the upper classes, and a mandarin's yamên with his squeezing underlings is, like Hongkong, not the place to study the effects of the drug upon the people. Let men before they express an opinion learn the dialect of the people, go amongst the poverty-stricken masses, enter their homes, see how they subsist day by day, and then mark the ravages of opium under these circumstances. Two months of this sort of life would be sufficient to open their eyes. Herbert Spencer teaches us to emancipate our minds from all kinds of bias before we sit down to study sociological facts. It is unfortunate that in reference to this opium question there is such a thing as a commercial bias which warps the minds of some foreign residents in Hongkong and at the Treaty ports. They take observations, but it is through a pair of metaphorical green spectacles. Could they but divest themselves of these things I am convinced that the evils of opium smoking would be seen in all their glaring aspects.

But Dr. Ayres' report says something rather startling. He says "it is only right to record that no China resident believes in the terrible frequency of the dull, sodden-witted, debilitated opium smoker met with in print." Now, as a China resident proper, I have to say that at Fatshan every day I can meet with scores of these "dull, sodden-witted, debilitated opium smokers," and I can further say that having been brought face to face with opium smoking for nearly four years and having made this subject a special study for the last year amongst the masses of the people in one of the most densely populated parts of the Canton province, I have always found opium smoking injurious, that in my opinion its evils are immeasurably greater than the drinking system at home, and that the cure of the smoker is always painful and protracted, but intensely painful when a confirmed smoker is the patient.

My opinion is that three-fourths of the men in Fatshan smoke occasionally, one-half are confirmed smokers, and a quarter are "sodden-witted, debilitated" smokers who would at home be represented by those under *delirium tremens*.

Were I not afraid of trespassing on your space I could give you a page or two of facts from my own observation in Fatshan, which place is by no means a bad one for opium smoking.—I remain, Yours truly,

FREDERIC J. MASTERS.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1878.

SUPREME COURT.

July 10th.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

WONG AYUNG AND ANOTHER *v.* KENNEDY, $36.80.—His Lordship now gave judgment in this case, which was a claim for work and labour done under a verbal contract which had fallen through. The work contracted to be done consisted of repairs to the bridge and wall on Messrs. Williams and Kennedy's premises, which had been damaged by heavy rains. The plaintiff put in a foundation of lime concrete. The defendant said the contract was for cement concrete, and the parties being unable to agree the contract fell through. The plaintiff claimed for the work done up to that time, but defendant said the work done by plaintiff was useless and had had to be done over again. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, on the ground that although the defendant wanted cement concrete this was not explained to the plaintiff, the contract being simply for a foundation of concrete, and the word concrete when used alone is always understood to mean simply lime concrete. The defendant had therefore worked in accordance with the contract.

CHU WAN *v.* MARQUES, $95.75.—This was a claim for balance of account. Mr. Sharp appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dennys for the defendant. The plaintiff is a furniture maker, and the defendant ordered a quantity of goods from him, the price agreed upon being $225. A sum of $125 was paid in advance and subsequently $30. Additional work was executed by the plaintiff for the defendant, and the balance due by the latter was now, it was alleged, the sum claimed for. The case for the defence was that the furniture was not made according to contract and that instead of defendant being indebted to the plaintiff he had in fact overpaid him. The defendant wished to refer the case to a furniture dealer, and after the evidence had been partly gone into this was done, the case being referred to Ahon.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.]

LONDON, 8th July.

THE PROPOSED AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been postponed until August.

DEFENSIVE TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The Home Minister, in reply to a question, said that in consequence of Russia retaining Batoum, the defensive treaty of alliance has been concluded between England and Turkey.

CYPRUS CEDED TO ENGLAND.

The Porte cedes Cyprus to England, which will be forthwith occupied by her.

The Channel Squadron has proceeded to Cyprus.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley will administer the Government.

POLICE COURT.

10th July.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tong Afim was charged with being in unlawful possession of an electro plated tea pot, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. His Worship remanded the case untill the 15th instant, in order to find an owner to the tea pot.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Charles B. Franks, chief officer of the British ship *Hindostan*, appeared to answer a summons taken out by William Everard Taylor, a seaman on the said ship, charging him that he did on the 8th instant, on board the said ship in Victoria harbour, unlawfully, injuriously, and against the will of the complainant, and without any legal warrant, authority, reasonable or justifiable excuse whatsoever, imprison the complainant.

The complainant said—I am an able seaman on the British ship *Hindostan*. On Monday morning I took out a summons against the defendant for an assault, and the case was heard at the Harbour-Master's on Tuesday, when he was fined $5. The harbour-master ordered me to press the the charge for false imprisonment, as on Monday morning defendant locked me in a room when I came on board from taking out the summons. I had not leave, so I took it, as the captain would not give me a satisfactory answer. The assault occurred on Sunday. I told the captain I wanted to go on shore to make a complaint. After I was out let of the room the captain was present, and I was then given into custody. From what I learned at the Central Station I went on Monday morning to the Harbour-Master. I returned on board at about half-past eleven o'clock. The defendant was on the after part of the ship, I went to him and he put me in a room, which is full of stores, and locked me in there until about half-past three o'clock. The captain was not on board when I was confined, but when I was released he was present. I was kept without food all the time. I was released to be given in charge to a constable, who was on board, on a charge of assaulting the chief officer, drunkenness, and being absent from the ship without leave. I was taken on board the police hulk and was there released, and was sent back to the ship in the police boat. On the following day I went to the Marine Court and the defendant was fined $5 for the assault.

By the defendant—I was not the worse for drink on Sunday. On my oath I had no liquor when on shore on Sunday.

The defendant asked the witness a question relative to the assault.

His Worship said that the assault had nothing to do with the imprisonment. The marine magistrate had settled that.

By defendant—I know I disobeyed the order by going on shore without leave. I have been illused on board the vessel in the presence of the master, and I do not consider my life safe on board. The door of the room in which I was was locked. I could not say if you locked the door, but you closed it. It was about half-past ten o'clock when I left the ship.

Joshua Belyea said—I am master of the British ship *Hindostan*. When I got alongside the wharf on the 2nd instant I called all hands aft and told them that I would not give them leave, nor would I stop at the gangway to stop them. On Sunday some of the crew went on shore. One of the crew came to the ship drunk in a chair. I ordered the chair coolies to take him to the station. The complainant then met the man and tried to get him on board. The complainant was not drunk, but he was the worse for liquor. The complainant has twice escaped the vigilance of the police when I wanted to give him in charge, and I told the defendant that when he did come on board to put him in the room and keep him there to make sure of him.

His Worship remanded the case until Friday.

ASSAULT.

William Everard Taylor, a seaman on the British ship *Hindostan*, and complainant in the last case, was charged with assaulting the master of the said ship, a witness in the last case, in the police compound.

Captain Belya said—I appeared as a witness against the defendant in a case in the Police Court this morning. On leaving the Court I was talking to my chief officer when the prisoner came close to me and struck me with his fist on the face (showed mark). The prisoner aimed another blow at me when he was seized by Mr. Emanuel.

Phineas Henry Emanuel said—I saw the last witness talking to the chief officer of his ship. The prisoner went up as if to address the captain and on getting near struck him suddenly with his fist in the face. The prisoner was about to strike a second blow when I caught his uplifted arm and pulled it behind his back. He then turned round and kicked me.

The prisoner admitted the charge.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Lam Awan was charged with cutting and wounding one Lai Asing.

Inspector Thompson said the complainant in the case was in hospital and has had his thumb amputated on account of the wound inflicted by the prisoner.

His Worship remanded the case until the 16th instant.

Mrs. Murray Keith, a venerable Scotch lady from whom Sir Walter Scott derived many of the traditionary stories and anecdotes wrought up in his admirable fictions, taxed him one day with the authorship, which he, as usual, stoutly denied. "What!" exclaimed the old lady, "d'ye think I dinna ken my ain groats among other folk's kail?"

A somewhat ludicrous incident in connection with the defences of Madras has formed the subject of much comment by our Indian contemporaries. It appears that the steamship *Chanda* arrived in Madras from Calcutta towards the end of May, laden with shot, shell, and guns. She had 1,550 shells on board, each weighing 232 pounds, and she had also six 12-ton 9-inch guns, but it was not found practicable to land these heavy guns, which it has therefore been found necessary to take on to Bombay to be landed there and brought to Madras by rail. It would appear that not only was the state of the surf a bar in the way of the landing of the guns, but also that the guns could not be conveniently let down on rafts from the side of the steamer.

THE CHINESE CLAIM TO MACAO.

We give the following translation of an official bulletin, being protests by His Excellency the Governor of Macao, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, and the Haikwan of Canton, on the claim lately put forward in an official document to the sovereignty of Macao:—

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SENHOR,—I have seen in the *Daily Press*, which is published in your Colony, two documents, I believe of official and public character, the perusal of which, on account of the erroneous inference which may be deduced from one of them, has caused on me a most disagreeable impression. On examining the said documents I find that some merchants of Hongkong, wishing to export some gunpowder to Macao and having obtained the necessary clearances to leave the port of Hongkong, were, nevertheless, obliged to give up their trade by the attitude of the employés of the Chinese Customs. The said merchants complained to your Excellency against this abuse on the part of the Customs, and in answer the Colonial Secretary, by order of your Excellency, said:—"It is impossible for the Hongkong Government to interfere respecting the importation of gunpowder to Macao, inasmuch as the Canton Authorities consider Macao to be a part of China, and the importation of munitions of war into China is subject to stringent regulations." I cannot believe that the said newspaper, or the parties issuing it, would publish an apocryphal document as an official one, whose authority is incontestible. I have, therefore, to believe that the answer given by your Excellency to your petitioners against the injustice of the Imperial Customs was in effect the same as that published. Believing it to be so, and before I communicate with my Government, I cannot refrain from telling your Excellency that the despatch—perhaps its excessive shortness not permitting your Excellency to express your views with regard to the sovereignty of Macao, which views must undoubtedly be the same as those repeatedly manifested by your predecessors and by Her Britannic Majesty's Government—has given occasion to the general public to believe that your Excellency's despatch coincides with the alleged pretensions of the Chinese Government. It is against this interpretation that I hasten to protest to your Excellency, as I am going to protest where my duty demands of me. One of the most notable and known historical facts which initiates the relations between the West and the Celestial Empire is undoubtedly the foundation of Macao and its subsequent aggrandisement by the Portuguese. Since 1557 the Portuguese flag has fluttered on the top of the forts of Macao, and this same flag was the first that floated to the breeze of the China Sea. During this long period of more than three centuries the nations of the West have never contested the rights of the sovereignty of the King of Portugal over this peninsula, while at a time when its safety was in jeopardy, on account of wars in Europe, Great Britain sent armed succour to maintain and support it. Even lately, between 1859 and 1862, Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce gave their moral support to the Representative of the King of Portugal while negotiating at Peking a treaty with China; and Sir John Bowring, who then occupied the honourable and high position in which Your Excellency is now placed, came many times to Macao to interview the Portuguese Plenipotentiary, who was also Governor of Macao, with regard to the measures to be adopted between France and England during the war which was then raging with China, thus showing that he considered Macao as a spot beyond the Imperial tutelage or supremacy and only dependant on the King of Portugal. These are, in short, facts that the world knows, and clearly demonstrate the general European accord with respect to the rights of supremacy of the Portuguese Crown over this Colony. In our relations with the Imperial Court of Peking this title is given to us, which we have possessed since the foundation and undisputed tenure of the place for the last three centuries. But if something is wanted to make this document valid, if it must be sealed in the face of the whole world in a solemn and terrible way, even this legalisation may be brought forward. It was sealed with the blood of a heroic Governor, who drove away the Imperial mandarins far from the city, though he became a martyr for his patriotism. It was sealed by the fire of the Portuguese soldiers who routed and drove the Chinese troops beyond Passaleão. These are facts well known by the present generation, for they are dated 1849. Re-vindicating thus the rights of the King of Portugal which exist in this colony, rights which may have been underrated in face of the answer your Excellency ordered to be given, which was published as I have said, I renew my protest before your Excellency against all unfavourable inferences which may be drawn from the said answer, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I will bring this fact to the knowledge of my Government and of the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain at Peking, and I will publish this despatch to destroy all unfavourable impressions, which are to me extremely disagreeable.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of my personal sentiments of the highest consideration.

To the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor John Pope Hennessy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.

CARLOS EUGENIO CORREA DA SILVA,
Governor of Macao and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Carlos Eugenio Corrêa da Silva, Councillor of His Most Faithful Majesty, Commander and Knight of various Orders, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of China, Japan, and Siam, and Governor of the province of Macao and Timor, &c.

To the Illustrious and Excellent Senhor Liu, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Mandarin of the First Class, and Member of the Imperial Council, and Knight of the Order of Pa-ta-lo.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SENHOR,—A journal of Hongkong, the *Daily Press* of the 4th instant, states that various merchants claiming to have sent gunpowder from that port to Macao obtained clearances for junks indicating the destination of the cargo, were notwithstanding prevented from completing their voyage by the Chinese Customs Officials at Cap-sing-moon and ordered to return to Hongkong and discharge the gunpowder under penalty of confiscation and imprisonment.

But the said journal states that this fact having been represented to the Governor of that Colony, and he being in correspondence on the subject, the consignors were finally informed that—"the Canton Authorities consider Macao to be part of China and the import of munitions of war into China is subject to stringent regulations."

If the allegations of the said journal are true, or are not denied by Your Excellency, there are two points against which I feel compelled to protest in the name of my August Sovereign.

I cannot admit that the Chinese have any authority or right to impede the free commerce with a province which is under my government, and much less can I assent to the claim of the Authorities of Canton to consider Macao as part of China.

The rights given by a permanent and continuous possession for three centuries are inalienable. That Macao is a Portuguese possession is an established fact, directly and positively recognised by all nations of Europe, and also by the proper representatives of His Majesty the Emperor of China, who treat, and have for many years treated, on equal terms with the Governor of Macao as the representative of the King of Portugal.

Macao, as Portuguese territory, has been constituted an open port by decree of my Sovereign, and imports and exports of whatever kind are consequently free.

No one claims to interfere with the customs or fiscal rights of the Chinese with respect to their ports, but the Authorities of the Empire must also respect the rights of others.

If the said articles from a free port and foreign to China, as Hongkong, for a free port and foreign to China, as Macao, be seized and confiscated, or the respective consignors of any goods be impeded in the freedom of their commerce by Chinese Customs officers, the Government of Portugal will be compelled to use reprisals, whatever may be their nature, to prevent encroachment upon their rights or to the prejudice of their interests.

Your Excellency is aware that I, as delegate of my August Master, have never consented to any surrender of his rights over Macao, and the language of my predecessors in office must have made Your Excellency aware that such a proceeding would be resisted, and that it is contrary to what is due to a friendly nation.

Your Excellency is acquainted with the international law upon such matters as this, and I am convinced that you will give the necessary instructions to the Customs officials in order that they may know what they are doing with respect to the transport of merchandise.

I wish Your Excellency much prosperity.

Government Palace, of Macao, 7th July, 1878.

The Governor of the Province Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Japan, and Siam.

CARLOS EUGENIO CORREA DA SILVA.

Carlos Eugenio Corrêa da Silva, Councillor of His Most Faithful Majesty, Commander and Knight of various Orders, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of China, Japan, and Siam, and Governor of the Province of Macao and Timor, &c.

To the Illustrious and Excellent Senhor Haikwan, Superintendent of the Southern Customs of the Empire, Mandarin of the First Class, Brigadier of the Army, &c.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SENHOR,—A periodical of Hongkong, the *Daily Press* of the 4th instant, states that the consignors of gunpowder from that port to Macao were obliged to return by the Customs officials at Cap-sing-moon under pain of confiscation and imprisonment, although they were provided with clearances from the English authorities stating ports of departure and destination.

The said journal also states that the Governor of Hongkong after correspondence on the subject, finally informed the consigners that—"the Authorities of Canton consider Macao as part of China, and that munitions of war in China are subject to stringent regulations."

Your Excellency as Chief of the Customs, independently of all that is said respecting the service of the same, is certainly one of the Authorities to whom this answer refers.

If what this journal says be true, or your Excellency does not deny the expressions, I have to protest, and do protest, against the two points respecting the sovereignty of my August Master over Macao.

The Customs, of which Your Excellency is the worthy Superintendent, cannot impede the free traffic from the open port of Hongkong to the open port of Macao; nor can the Authorities of Canton, have any pretence for arrogating to themselves any rights over this territory.

Macao is in fact and by right Portuguese territory, in fact, by possession for three hundred years; of right, by the recognition of all nations and by the tacit confession of all the Chinese Authorities. And Your Excellency, who only a few days ago honoured me with a visit, gave fuller confirmation of this fact by acts and words.

Macao, belonging to the Crown of Portugal, and being an open port by order of my August Sovereign, has the right of free importation and exportation; and, if the Customs officers of Cap-sing-moon do not permit the departure from Hongkong of certain articles provided with clearances from the English Authorities, that is a proceeding with which I have nothing to do, because it only affects the rights of England, which country knows well how to protect itself against so shameful an affront; but I cannot consent that this gives any pretext for, or that such a proceeding is any excuse for, saying that Macao is part of China.

I protest against such a phrase, if it was used by the Authorities of Canton, and protest against all impediments which the Chinese Customs Authorities claim to place in the way of the free trade of Macao; while not so with respect to the ports properly Chinese, with the Customs arrangements of which I have nothing to do.

With the harmony existing between us and with the good feeling existing between our two nations, Your Excellency will, of course, do what is right, avoiding acts which may give rise to misunderstanding.

I do not hesitate to assure Your Excellency that I will know how to maintain the rights of the Portuguese Crown.

I wish your Excellency all prosperity.

Government Palace, Macao, 7th July, 1878.

The Governor of the Province, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Japan, and Siam.

CARLOS EUGENIO CORREA DA SILVA.

SHANGHAI.

Mr. G. R. Corner has been appointed Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, in place of the late Mr. W. Pearson.

The "Fourth of July" was duly observed at the American Consulate, there being a large gathering of Americans and friends. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. Dr. Yates, and the health of the President of the United States was proposed by General Stahel, the Vice-Consul General, and drunk with enthusiasm. Dr. Macgowan responded to the toast in his usual felicitous style. The Consulate was illuminated in the evening. The usual compliment was paid to the occasion by the ships in harbour.—*Courier.*

CHEFOO.

3rd July, 1878.

One swallow does not constitute a summer, nor does one visitor the Chefoo; but when each steamer brings one or two passengers and that after the commencement of the typhoon season, then the signs are as patent as the scriptural south wind which brings the heat, or the cloud which threatens rain. The Family Hotel is now the property of the Family Speculation and Improved Sanitarium Scheme Company, (Limited) and is under the superintendence of the same kind-hearted host and hostess as before; its uniform cleanliness—it has undergone a rigorous purification, Augean in its completeness,—and the indoor comfort, combined with the favourable situation of the Hotel, render the establishment a most desirable residence for health-seekers.

The Hotel Pignatel is to be changed into a Boarding-house, with separate suites of apartments, and the guests will have the advantage of privacy as there will be no table d'hôte as formerly. The management has changed hands and the new plan is experimentary, and will in all probability succeed, provided care is taken to make the place comfortable. The new soi-disant Astor House became a victim to spontaneous combustion, and no Phœnix successor has as yet arisen from the ruins.

The weather has been very changeable, and June was an unusually wet month; the wheat harvest, however, was completed under favourable circumstances, and the crop being quite an average one, there is no danger of Famine in this neighbourhood, though we understand the western districts of the province are still suffering severely.

There is nothing stirring here, and the gossip is all imported duty free: there is no export to speak of.

By the bye, since reading Mr. Morrison's very interesting description of his overland journey to Tientsin, a rumour has been current here that Li Hung-chang is having boats built for the Yellow River. They are being built in America, and will be small flat-bottomed steamers drawing not more than two to three feet of water. As there is only one foot in the bar oven that light draught may cause trouble, if the vessels are intended to convey merchandise to the transhipped at Chefoo.

There are no less than six men-of-war in harbour—French *Hugon* and *Surprise*, German *Cyclops*, American *Palos*, British *Sheldrake*, and a Chinese gun-boat.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

27th June.

Within the last few days, the Chinese authorities have been sending away large numbers of the refugees. To each adult is given 250 copper cash, two tou of grain, and 36 cakes, worth six cash each—to children full cash (250), one tou grain, and 24 cakes. It is said that over 20,000 have already been sent away. This morning there were between 2,000 and 3,000 (estimated) assembled at a temple on the banks of the Canal, a short distance outside the West Gate, apparently ready for shipment; they are mainly sent in boats. Tls. 5,000 have been appropriated from the Foreign Relief Fund, to aid, so far as it will go, those belonging to the Prefecture of Ho-chien, all of whom have recently been sent home. The money is to be distributed at their homes, and enough given to enable them to send the land and carry them along till the fall crop is gathered.

In view of the already overworked condition of the Missionary force, two gentlemen, Messrs. Morse and Farago, have been detached from the Customs' service by Commissioner Detring, to superintend the distribution of these funds. They left the evening of the 25th, and are to be absent about two weeks.

The buildings commenced by Mr. Chu, for a flour mill, are in process of completion, and I believe the experiment is to be made of grinding by steam.

Steps have been taken towards clearing the bund and cross-streets of the grain that has been lying and rotting on it so long. This is a great relief, or rather will be, when all the grain is taken away, to the olfactories of those who live near by, or are called there by business.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

25th June.

Children of fortune are born with honours—and many men have dignities, decorations, &c., showered upon them—perhaps without seeking after them—but I never heard till now of an instance where any one was forced to buy a grade or title of nobility, although we all know that a countship on the continent is only a question of price sometimes, and a Sultan may confer a great honour in presenting his subject with a White Elephant which must be fed on the delicacies of the world to the utter ruin of its owner. Within the last few days the Governor-General of this province ordered his subordinates to confer a button on all rich people within their reach—for a certain consideration—ranging from Tls. 30 to Tls. 300, possibly more; any how several native friends of mine have been requested to become mandarins of a small kind, and they feel that the honour is very small indeed. In fact "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle." The reason assigned is to raise subscriptions for the famine-stricken districts, and putting aside the style of "raising the wind," it seems not a bad plan to make those pay who have become rich by means of the millet which they have shipped for consumption by the poor people. The importers of manufactures and other goods have also been made to understand that sales can only be allowed subject to certain conditions, ensuring the levying of fresh taxes. A sudden collapse has taken place in the demand for tonnage to Tientsin and to the ports. Millet has declined at Tientsin; so have peas, beans, &c., at Amoy and Swatow; and as the number of ships to date is double what it was last year at this time there can only be a great improvement if produce goes down comparatively low enough. We must go by "comparisons" in these things, however odious they may be, for even happiness is comparative. The poor man here is happy just now, for he is not compelled to buy a button.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

THE RESCUE OF A BOAT'S CREW BY THE "MERIONETHSHIRE."

We take the following account of the rescue of a boat's crew by the *Merionethshire* from the *Straits Times*:—Captain Sturrock, of the steamer *Merionethshire*, which arrived here on the 1st July and sailed again for China on the 2nd was detained nearly four days on his voyage from Suez to Galle owing to the urgent call which was made upon him to render assistance to the stranded steamer *Garonne*, and to which he responded with praiseworthy and sailorlike promptitude. It seems that the *Garonne* (whose stranding was announced in our telegraphic summary of the 23rd June), is a vessel of 3,871 tons register, and was bound from Adelaide to London via the Suez Canal with nearly 500 passengers on board. On the 6th June, she stranded at Ras Hafoon Bay, 100 miles S. S. West of Cape Guardafui, and after twenty-four hours' strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to get her afloat, a boat was dispatched in charge of the second officer and a volunteer crew, to intercept any passing steamer they might meet at Cape Guardafui, or, if none were met with, to proceed on to Aden for assistance. For several days the boat encountered nothing but light airs and calms, and the work at the oars began to tell very heavily on the crew. On the 11th, they had made about 250 miles towards Aden, when, at one a.m., they sighted the lights of a steamer apparently a mile distant, but though they sent up rockets and burnt blue lights in the boat, no notice was taken of them. On the night of the 13th June, however, they succeeded in attracting the attention of the *Merionethshire*, and Captain Sturrock, who received them on board with great kindness, at once consented to proceed to the assistance of the *Garonne* and those on board of her, and a course was steered for the scene of the stranding. Bad weather, however, rendered it imprudent to attempt to approach nearer than the north Ras Hafoon, where the *Merionethshire* was brought to an anchor, and a party in charge of Mr. Reid, Chief Officer, and well armed, was despatched overland about 12 miles to the spot where the *Garonne* had stranded. On arrival there, however, they found no appearance of the *Garonne*, and were informed by the natives that she had succeeded on getting off and had proceeded in the direction of Aden. The party being assured that this was the case, and that further effort was uncalled for, returned to the *Merionethshire*, and reported the circumstances to Captain Sturrock, who immediately proceeded to Galle, where he landed the boat's crew of the *Garonne*, receiving from them the warmest recognition of his kindness and humane conduct. We do not think Captain Sturrock or his owners are likely to suffer by the four days thus lost to them on the outward voyage. The prompt and unhesitating response made to the appeal for succour in such an emergency cannot but meet with the approval and commendation of all.

A distinguished phrenologist, while recently dining at one of our large hotels, remarked at the table that he had formed an opinion of the character of each one present. An Irishman directly opposite said that he would propound a question, and that, if it was truthfully answered, he would for ever believe in phrenology. The phrenologist said he was satisfied, and told him to proceed. "Thin," said the Irishman, "will yez be after tellin' me am I married or single?"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Of Patna sales to-day at $602½ to $603¾, and of Benares at $572½ to $573¾.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per American bark *Wandering Jew*, for San Francisco:—7,359 bags Rice, 1,098 boxes Oil, 480 pkgs. Sundries, 4,070 pieces Granite.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand............3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight......3/9½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.3/10¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight.......3/10¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.......3/10½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..........226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..........226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..........72½
Private, 30 days' sight..........73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—71 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,300 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 675 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$290 per share ex-interest.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$310 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$207 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$3 discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 21 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$58 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—39 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s., ex interest.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£106, cum interest.

SALES ON JULY 10TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Shellfish—20 bags, at $7.50, by Yue Sang Chong to travelling trader.
American Flour—50lbs, 500 bags, at $1.48, by Yue Sang Chong to travelling trader.
Cardamons—(inferior), 50 bags, at $18.50, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Cardamons—(superior), 4 cases, at $121.00, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

July 10th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.092
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.990
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.962
Thermometer—9 A.M.	92
Thermometer—1 P.M.	93
Thermometer—4 P.M.	92
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	93½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	85

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11

MACAO.

TO BE LET, during Summer, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, opposite the Public Garden, Praya Grande, with Three Bedrooms and One Dining Room, Servants' and Bath Rooms, Kitchen, &c.
Apply to HING KEE,
Billiard Room.
Macao, 8th June, 1878. [1004

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, MOSQUE TERRACE.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 17, WELLINGTON STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [37

TO LET.

THE EASTERN HOUSE at the ALBANY, at present in the occupation of Mr. BRERETON. Possession can be had on 1st May.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [554

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tf568

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

IN the HOUSES on Marine Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situate on Praya East:—
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with Possession on the 1st July.
HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.
As also,
The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience, with Immediate Possession. Fine Spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.
For further Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1082

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wanchi, Marine Lot 65.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1083

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one.
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [27

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ASSETS .... $31,700,000.
SURPLUS .... $5,500,000.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [tf34

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [30

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [26

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS, for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [20

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [23

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK AOHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1331

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 104,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
AGENCIES IN
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [45

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)	C. Anderson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Caldera (str.)	R. B. Williams	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Nyassa	Garrock	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Kenton	Colvin	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Annie Lorway	Benjamin Gales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	H. G. Johnson	Colby	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Chas. L. Pearson	Swain	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 1st prox.
SAN FRANCISCO	Navesink	Barstow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sir Charles Napier	French	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	William H. Deitz	Endicott	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Teheran (str.)	A. Johnson	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Java (str.)	Weber	Hongkong	Hop Kee	To-day, at 2 P.M.
HONOLULU	Jeane Pierre	Légasse	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 4 P.M.
KOBE	Ægean (str.)		Hongkong	Linstead & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, &c.	Norden (str.)	Boyson	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Surat (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Teucer (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	Gleniffer (str.)			Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and ****, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Refinery Manufactures—
LOAF SUGAR (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
CUT LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (LYLE'S PATENT).
CRYSTALIZED SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond AI111*.
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond AI11*.
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond AI1*.
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond AI1.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond B1.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45 deg., 30 deg., O.P., and NAVAL.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from BONES.
BONE TAR (A Preventive of White Ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.
PACKED in QUANTITIES and PACKAGES to suit CUSTOMERS.
Particulars and Prices on application to
THE MANAGER,
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,
East Point.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [6m419

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869 "VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [15

UE-CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG),
CHINAWARE DEALER,
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine
KIANG-SI PROVINCE CHINAWARE
for Sale.
SAP-SAM-HONG CANTON.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterised Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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RIFLEMAN, Brit. bark, Bishop.—Naval Yard.
ROSETTA MCNEIL, American bark, Brown.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, Larrinaga.—Remedios & Co.
SILAS FISH, Am. bark, Williams.—Captain.
SIR HARRY PARKES, British ship, Chapman.—Meyer & Co.
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TA HONGKONG, Siamese ship, Buthmann.—Yuen Fat Hong.
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THE FREDERICK, Brit. bark, Roop.—Captain.
TOKATEA, Brit. bark, Harrison.—Rozario & Co.
TYBURNIA, Brit. bark, Golder.—Olyphant & Co.
VENICE, British str., Rhode.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
WEST STANLEY, British steamer, Ashby.—Siemssen & Co.
WM. H. DIETZ, American schooner, Endicott.—Russell & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Dutch Steamer
"JAVA,"
Captain Weber, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1175

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"ÆGEAN,"
will be despatched TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1176

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT-HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1878. [1160

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"TEUCER"
will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1174

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES,"
Captain C. Anderson, will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [937

FOR NAGASAKI, WLADIWOSTOCK, AND NICOLAJEFSK.

THE Danish Steamer
"NORDEN,"
Boysen, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1148

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "SURAT" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SURAT"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship
"CALDERA,"
Robert Bryce Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.
The "CALDERA" has good accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1878. [1001

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Schooner
"WILLIAM H. DEITZ,"
Endicott, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1167

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [975

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"ANNIE LOBWAY,"
Benjamin Gales, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1131

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"KENTON,"
Colvin, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1878. [1073

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1044

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"H. G. JOHNSON,"
Colby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [887

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
S. Chapman, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1878. [1022

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark
"NAVESINK,"
Barstow, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [1030

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "TEHERAN," Captain A. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CHINA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on REGULAR RATES is GRANTED to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in commission.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 16th July. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on or about August 1st, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamship
"AMERICA,"
of 563 tons Register and about 16,500 piculs Capacity.
For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1183

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE 90 A1 British Steamship
"ARGENTINO,"
915 Tons Register (1,426 Tons Gross).
For Particulars, apply to the CAPTAIN, on Board.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [763

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [909

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [16

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

ONE of the Passengers, named YONG SAI, lately took a passage from Singapore by the steamer "PATROCLUS," bound for this Port. On his embarkation he was already indisposed, but after leaving Singapore he become so seriously ill that he departed this life. Through the kindness of Captain M. R. WHITE, Doctor T. R. GANNON, 1st Officer JOHN ADAMS, Steward W. H. MILLER, and NG YOUNG, the Compradore, the Corpse was, however, put in a Coffin and conveyed to this Port. To record this act of the Captain's benevolence this notice is hereby given. A Flag has also been presented to the Captain.
THE CHINESE PASSENGERS
by the steamer "PATROCLUS."
Hongkong, 6th July, 1878. [1158

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Swatow.—Per H.M.S. *Growler*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 7 A.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Java*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Salvadora*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Hiogo.—Per *Ægean*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet "TEHERAN" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th July.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—
FRIDAY, 12th July.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 13th July.
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until 11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.
The Australian Contract Packet "BOWEN" will be despatched from Hongkong on MONDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.
Correspondence cannot be registered after 3.15 P.M.
The Mails will be closed at 3.30 P.M. Supplementary Mail on board with 18 cents late fee until time of departure.
Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it viâ Galle.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.
Information having been received by His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., of the entry of Canada on the 1st instant into the General Postal Union, it is notified that from that date the postage to be charged on correspondence for Canada will be according to the rates in force for Union Countries generally, viz.:—Letter, per ½ oz., 12 Cents; or viâ Brindisi only, 16 Cents. Registration, 8 Cents; or viâ Brindisi, 8 Cents. Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 Cents; or viâ Brindisi, 4 Cents. Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 4 Cents; or viâ Brindisi, 6 Cents. All correspondence for Canada is sent viâ San Francisco unless specially otherwise directed.
By Command,
J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1878.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.
Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.
The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.
Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.
The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.
The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China, and run fortnightly.
It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon,
The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.
The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

The attention of owners, agents, and charterers of steamers is drawn to the provisions of The Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes into force on the 23rd instant.
Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not advertised, nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, though with regard to sailing ships, the old rule will practically remain in force, that notice need not be sent unless asked for.
Section XXV. requires that the first notice be sent to the Post Office.
In the case of steamers plying regularly or on fixed days, notice of any change in the day or hour will be sufficient.
Stamped correspondence may still be sent on board any vessel after the Mail is closed at the Post Office.
The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that any such words as Despatches will close at 11 A.M. added to the advertisement of a vessel are illegal. Consignees' letters are exempted by law from passing through the Post Office, but no person is allowed to make collection of such letters for transmission under a penalty of £100 per week during which the practice continued.

PATTERNS.
Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.
Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.
1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices, 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb., if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.
4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.
The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents are discovered.

EXTRACTS.

THE FADING FLOWER.

I wandered where the sweetness
Of summer made completeness,
And all the woods were blushing
With the fiery glow of flowers,
When softest winds were blowing,
And sunful streaming were flowing,
And sped, alas! too swiftly
The honey-laden hours.

I found amid the splendour
A little bud so tender,
I trembled with a thrill of joy
I ne'er had known before;
Like one in a sad story,
Who turns a page of glory,
Or shipwrecked sailor nearing
A smooth palm-planted shore.

With pride beyond all telling
I bore it to my dwelling,
And placed it where it shone like star
In night's engulfing gloom,
And there through years of gladness,
Or weariness and sadness,
It filled with heaven's own lustre
The lonely little room.

Now, though its leaves grow crimper
And cruel voices whisper
The flower hath lost its beauty,
And groweth dim and old,
To me it beams as brightly
As if it quivered lightly
In morning's dewy freshness,
When distant hills are gold.

—*Verses from Japan.*

TRANSMISSION OF SOUND.

Professor Hughes, the well-known inventor of the type-printing apparatus so largely employed on the Continent, has made the wonderful discovery that some bodies are sensitive to sound as selenium is sensitive to light. If such a body be placed in the circuit of a small battery it will be so affected by the sonorous vibrations when spoken to as to replace entirely the transmitter of a Bell telephone. Conversation, music, and all the sounds transmitted by an ordinary telephone are easily reproduced. A mere scratch with finger-nail, or a touch with the soft part of a feather, is distinctly transmitted. The sonorous vibrations produce strains in the conductor, which cause variations in the resistance of the circuit, and thereby produce similar variations in a current flowing through that conductor.—*Nature.*

SILVER WEDDINGS AMONG ROYALTY.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Berlin announces that at the different Courts of Europe five silver weddings (25 years of married life) and one golden (of 50 summers) will be celebrated during the present year. The latter is that of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and the Duchess of Ludovica, parents of the Empress of Austria, to be commemorated on the 9th September. The silver series commenced on the 28th April, the wedding-day of the Duke Ernest d'Altenburg; on the 26th inst. will be that of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse; on the 18th June, of King Albert of Saxony; on the 22nd August, of Leopold II.; and on the 26th September, of Duke George de Wildeck. During the present year, also, the 25th anniversary of the advent to the throne of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenburg (3rd August) will be observed. In 1879 there will be grand festivities in honour of the golden anniversary of the Emperor of Germany (11th June), and of the silver one of Duke Frederick of Anhalt (22nd April), of the Emperor of Austria (24th April), and of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (29th November). On the 2nd March, 1880, the Czar will commemorate the 25th year of his reign.

ILL-BRED CHILDREN.

The afternoon passed away. Dinner time came; we dined at seven. Father gave his arm to Miss Parsons, and to Aunt Jemima to conduct her to the head of the table. Ben and I followed, walking mincingly on the tips of our toes, and screwing in our shoulders, in derisive imitation of our aunt. She no doubt heard our ill-bred and but half-suppressed chuckles of laughter, and divined that they were indulged in on her account. Had she turned round suddenly she would inevitably have caught us in the act of dropping a sweeping curtsey and low bow, also in derision. However, that she must have guessed at a part of what was going on, we knew by the grace that prefaces the meal. Aunt Jem always said grace, and when we had offended her, invariably seasoned it with little ebullitions of wrath and spite, delicious to our souls. This was Aunt Jem's grace on this occasion: "We pray that this meal may be blessed to all here assembled, that all wrath, hatred, clamour, and ill-breeding may be banished from this board. Amen." While this little Jeremiad was in course of delivery, poor Ben, trying to be good, had studiously avoided meeting my eyes, and had kept his firmly riveted to the table-cloth. A slight cough from me caused him, however, to look up. An explosion of laughter from both of us was the result, and followed as close upon the "Amen," and with much the same effect, as a crackling peal of thunder upon a vivid flash of lightning. Father looked up, and no doubt was about to reprove us, when Aunt Jem took up the cudgels herself. "Winifred," demanded she, in icy tones, "Have you ever heard what most resembles the 'crackling of thorns under a pot?'" "No, never, Aunt Jemima." I replied, with an innocent look. "It is a conundrum, I suppose?" "The laughter of fools!" she replied, with a strong emphasis on the last word. "The laughter of fools? I dont see it, Aunt Jemima. How stupid I am at conundrums! Please to explain what it means: I think old Pinchley likes conundrums, and if I knew the meaning of that one I would ask him." Aunt Jem looked vinegar cruets. She had a lurking kindness for the curate, and we knew it. "Ben," I continued, "I was reading the Proverbs this morning, and came to that verse, 'A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike; and I couldn't make out what it meant. Does it mean that both are so stupid and boring and wearisome? I must ask old Pinchley." At this crisis I became suddenly aware that our father's eyes were fixed upon me in stern displeasure. I turned scarlet; I could not bear that look from him. Struggling against my tears I bolted morsel after morsel in silence. But Aunt Jemima would not drop the cudgels; she soon resumed, "I think it highly improper, Winifred, that you should speak of sacred things in this irreverent manner." My bump of fun got the better of me; I roared with laughter. "Oh, Aunt Jemima, you will kill me if you go on! To think of calling old Pinchley a sacred thing!" "Brother! do you allow me to be insulted by this unmannerly child?" demanded Aunt Jem in tragic tones. "Winnie, be silent!" from father. But I saw his risible faculties were also strongly excited. Aunt Jem glanced triumphantly at me. I had my revenge. My eye chanced to glance towards the carpet, whereon lay—a portion of Aunt Jem's "front!" Quick as thought I spoke to the footman. "George, be kind enough to pick up Aunt Jemima's curl." George obeyed, and handed it on a salver to its owner. I looked towards Ben, who was drinking beer. That glance was fatal. Poor Ben had to rush choking into the hall, where I joined him, and, seated on lowest step of the staircase, gave vent to peal after peal of laughter. Five minutes later we returned to the table. Solemn silence lasted throughout the remainder of the meal.—*Winnie Travers. By Anne Lisle.*

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

OLD TIMBREL.

As long as my knowledge of such matters was confined to books, I used to think that the heresies so multitudinous of old, and so singularly alike in creed and practice, had disappeared from the world, never to reappear therein. That was a great mistake, as experience has amply shown. During the last quarter of a century I have dwelt for longer or shorter periods in thirty-one English counties; and all through my wanderings have met with sects more or less identical in fact and practice with the heretics of the Middle Ages.

Perhaps I may be permitted to describe one of these sects and its founder, as specimens. I went out of my way, as I often do in such cases, to study both. For obvious reasons, I do not mention time or place, merely remarking that I met with the shepherd and his flock in one of the Midland counties, and within the last ten years. The pastor may be named Timbrol. Over sixty when I saw him first, he was in all respects a singularity. He was enormously tall—a lanky, large-boned, awkward, loose-limbed man, who stooped and swayed so oddly that he seemed ready to fall to pieces at every stride. His skull was very large, and grandly formed in front, but heavy and angular behind. His face was commanding in some respects and forbidding in others. The nose and cheeks were massive and well formed; the upper lip was long; the mouth—wide and tightly compressed in repose—wore a hard, cruel look; and the chin and lower jaw were large and heavy. His large greenish-grey eyes were dull and dreamy-looking in repose, but when their owner warmed up they brightened remarkably, developing a power for which I can find no fitting designation. Altogether, I never saw a face so striking as that of Old Timbrel; it was always powerful, often tyrannic, and at times even terrible. This man was in many respects a mystery. Very few of his numerous acquaintances know more of him than just what they had seen. Born towards the commencement of the century, he was the son of a wealthy farmer in one of the Eastern counties. He was dark and menacing in disposition from childhood, and vanished from home at an early age. He spent several years at sea, but on what service nobody could tell or cared to guess. It was certain that he took part in the first Carlist war, but for how long, in what position, or under what circumstances were unknown. Then came a break in his story—a period involved in darkness, out of which he emerged a London policeman. Another inky space followed; afterwards his career became tolerably distinct and traceable. When I met with him, Timbrel was a Dissenting clergyman; but he supplemented this occupation with a number of others. He was a paid temperance lecturer, and he kept a boarding-school for the children of farmers and country tradesmen of his own sect. He changed the scene of his labours from time to time; but wherever he went he re-established his school and resumed his lectures; nor did he ever fail to establish a powerful influence over his congregation, though he was never quite liked anywhere. He employed two assistant teachers—a man and a woman. With a single exception, they were strangers to the district, appeared unannounced, and departed as it were by stealth. In every instance the female teachers gave grounds for scandal, but no positive proof thereof. There was no special reason for mixing Mr. Timbrel with these scandals, but nobody could quite help doing so. To general observation he presented a steady, irreproachable demeanour. Still, people could not help distrusting and even dreading him; and he, aware of the general feeling, seemed to take a cynical pleasure in nursing it by dropping dark and startling hints respecting his past, and by the occasional narration of a grim but fragmentary experience. He would take care to say just enough to connect himself with terrible things; but whether he had been an actor or a sufferer left his hearers to surmise.

Timbrel belonged to a sect of long standing, which holds stern opinions, and which was once much more powerful than it is. I found—no matter how—that he had a congregation within his congregation. Out of the members of the former he had selected, very gradually and very carefully, about eighteen of both sexes, the majority men. These formed what may be termed the inner circle. Not that there was anything to mark them off; their more familiar intercourse with the pastor and with one another was covered and accounted for by their position as district visitors, Sunday-school teachers, &c. In reality these eighteen had views and forms of worship peculiar to themselves. They assembled with the rest of the congregation indeed, and worshipped with it, but they had meetings to which nobody else was admitted. Here Timbrel enunciated opinions which he never put forth in public. According to him, the outer circle or congregation was merely preparatory—a state wherein individuals proved whether or not they were worthy of reception into the inner circle, or—as he termed it—"among the elect." No whisper of this was breathed to the mass of the congregation, which had no suspicion that a few of its number were thus exalted above the rest. Heaven, Old Timbrel taught, was reserved exclusively for the elect. There was a state of happiness reserved for all true believers, but that was not heaven; and the elect were at liberty to realize on earth this heaven—as he described and they believed—at convenient seasons.

The pith of this model pastor's doctrine consisted in this: that all the delight and worship of heaven was love. Nothing could be more ingenious and persuasive than the arguments he employed. He supported these arguments abundantly with Scripture text and example; and he knew how to explain away everything in the Bible that told against them. According to Old Timbrel the elect were in unison with the Deity. Their impulses, therefore, were all divine. "All things are permitted to me," he would say, in the words of the apostle, "but all things are not expedient." He was very cautious in picking out his elect, never admitting any one to the inner circle whose character for reserve was not established and who, besides, had not good reasons of their own for keeping silence concerning all that passed therein. He never admitted an unmarried person, nor did he ever admit both husband and wife—a course which he justified by such texts as "Two shall be working in the field; the one shall be taken and the other left;" and more plausibly still by arguing that to admit both husband and wife would be to spoil the broad, grand, and perfect love of Deity, who was incarnate in the persons of all the elect, by the admixture of the love which is confined to a single representative of Deity. This, he explained, was not excluding the rejected partner from heaven, but only from that particular circle. When the rejected ones had attained to a fitting state of exaltation he made doubt at all but that Providence would open an inner circle to them somewhere or other.

I transcribe from notes made at the time the following sketch of a portion of the proceedings at one of the secret meetings of the elect. The means of observing these proceedings were, I may remark, obtained at some personal risk. Indeed, the observer was not unsuspected, as he had good reasons for knowing afterwards, and did not quite escape with impunity.—

"Proceedings opened with five minutes of silent prayer, during which all present sank their faces between both hands. This was followed by a general exchange of kisses and embraces, which lasted some ten minutes or more. The elect were then invited to partake of the good things before them, which included exhilarating fluids; and they did so as long as the good things lasted. According to the preacher who presided, this feasting had a high and holy meaning, which requires no explanation here. Then came a short discourse from Timbrel concerning the fall of man, but more particularly concerning the origin of dress, as narrated in the Bible. The speaker was very emphatic in explaining that clothes were the livery of sin, which distorted and degraded the divine image in which man had been formed. Then Old Timbrel delivered the sermon of the evening. By this time a marvellous change had come over the man. He stooped and shambled no longer; he poised himself erect and strong in all his commanding height; his cheek flushed, and his eye lighted up with a dazzling brightness. The observer could well understand now the influence that such a man was capable of wielding. The hostile feelings with which the observer had taken up his post of view softened very sensibly and in spite of himself as the minutes flew along. Old Timbrel's sermon, love being the theme, was mystic, eloquent, fervid, passionate. Texts from Holy Writ and snatches of love poetry were skilfully interwoven. According to him, the poetry of passion was all inspired, only the world did not know it. God was love; and men were most in unison with God when most beneath the influence of love. Satan could not extinguish this divine passion, but he had succeeded in filling the human mind with false ideas concerning it.—I have said enough to give some idea of this sermon. I cannot, however, convey any notion of the power it derived from the circumstances under which it was delivered. I cannot reproduce the deep, sonorous, and most flexible voice of the speaker. Neither can I describe how his discourse agitated the elect'—an effect which in turn reacted on the preacher and stimulated him to more glowing declamation—until himself and his hearers became nearly frantic."

Old Timbrel—a sketch from life—is a typical personage; there are others who use the congregations of established sects more or less as he did. But there are more who found and extend new sects to use them precisely as he used his flock. It is much easier to do the latter than the former. To develop the well defined tenets of an old sect in the form which this man adopted, and to inculcate them with his skill and success—the principle in that success being the secrecy and consequent impunity which he secured to the end of his career—are feats requiring far higher power than the formation of a new sect on the like principles.

The ease with which a new sect may be formed and the most outrageous doctrines taught is really astonishing. If the reader were to take his stand at any convenient street corner every evening for a month, and were to hold forth there with a little fluency and speciousness and with a great deal of effrontry, before the month ran out he would succeed in gathering a stanch band of followers, no matter what monstrosities he might think fit to preach.—"D." in *Pall Mall Gazette.*

BAD FOR THE BRIDGEMAN.

A man made a bet that he would pass twenty-five men over a bridge without toll being taken from them, and he won. He marshalled his men, and asked the tollman, in a nonchalant way, to count them. As soon as the last man had passed the turnstile, and all were walking briskly away, he entered into a dispute with the tollman as to the number that had passed. "Twenty-five," said the tollman. "I vow it was twenty-seven," asserted the other. The dispute lasted until the last man was out of sight, when the speculator paid his half-penny, and said, "Well, after all, this is no matter of mine. Good morning."

THE LATE MACVEY NAPIER.

Mr. John Morley's "Memorials of a Man of Letters" in the current *Fortnightly Review* consists of extracts from a highly interesting correspondence of contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* with Macvey Napier during the period of his editorship. Brougham rails at the Whig Government and Macaulay. Carlisle proposes essays, unfortunately never to be written, on Napoleon and Jeremy Bentham. Jeffrey disparages Stuart Mill, and Sedgwick indulges in a furious tirade against "The Vestiges of Creation," which he subsequently reviewed in language of greater decency. "I believe," he ungallantly says, "some woman is the author; partly from the fair dress and agreeable exterior of the 'Vestiges,' and partly from the ignorance the book displays of all sound physical logic."

LONDON MORALITY PRIOR TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

The moral condition of the people of London was something inconceivably frightful. The apprentices were a turbulent and excitable race, who had assumed a right to settle political matters, or to avenge any imagined attack on their privileges. At the cry of clubs, they seized their clubs and swords, and rushed into the streets to ascertain what was amiss. They were easily led by their ringleaders against any body or any authority that was supposed to be invading popular rights. We have seen them surrounding the parliament house, demanding such measures as they pleased, and executing their notions of suitable chastisement of offenders by setting fire to Laud's house and breaking down the benches of the High Commission Court. They were equally ready to encounter and disperse the constabulary or the city guard, and to fight out their quarrels with the Templars, or others with whom they were at feud. The riots of the apprentices, however, had generally something of a John Bullish assertion of right and justice in them; but the streets and alleys of London were infested with an equally boisterous, and much more villainous, crew of thieves and cut-purses. Pocket-picking was then, as now, taught as a science, and was carried to a wonderful perfection of dexterity. These vagabonds had their retreats about the Savoy and the brick-kilns of Islington, but their great head-quarters were in Whitefriars, called Alsatia, which possessed the right of sanctuary, and swarmed with debtors, thieves, bullies, and every species of miscreants, who were ready on an alarm, made by the sound of a horn, to turn out in mobs and defend their purlieus from constables and sheriff's officers. Walking the streets in the daytime was dangerous from the affrays often going on betwixt the apprentices and the students of the Temple, or between the butchers and weavers, or from the rude jostling and practical jokes of bullies and swash-bucklers; but at night there was no safety except under a strong guard. Then Alsatia, the Savoy, and the numerous other dens of vice and violence, poured forth their myrmidons, and after nine o'clock there was no safety for quiet passengers. If we add to this description the narrowness of the streets and alleys, the unpaved and filthy state of the streets, and undrained and ill-ventilated houses, London was anything at this period but an attractive place. The plague was a frequent visitant, and we are told that kites and ravens were much kept to devour the offal and filth of the streets, instead of scavengers. In the country things were not much better. The roads were terrible, and were infested by sturdy bands of robbers. In the neighbourhood of London, Finchley, Blackheath, Wimbledon, and Shooter's Hill were places of well-known fame for daring highwaymen.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of England.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Circular on the 10th July, 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.65
Cotton Yarn, No. 15 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$96.00 to 99.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 36 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
Dyed Brocaded Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$3.30 to 3.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.50
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.50
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QE p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.65 to 0.72
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.20
Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece	$2.65 to 2.85
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, BF, per piece	$5.00 to 5.05
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, EL, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$8.10 to 8.20
Camlets, 88S, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, 88, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, 8, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, HHH, per piece	$18.80 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.50 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.50 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.50 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.50 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.25 to 3.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$8.90 to 7.05
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.35 to 6.38
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.28 to 6.31
Lead, Halo Chop, per picul	$6.37 to 6.38
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$59.00 to 59.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$60.50 to 61.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Shedding Metal, per picul	$29.00 to 32.50
Scellet, per picul	$7.25 to 7.28
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$10.60 to 10.70
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.25 to 5.30

PRODUCE.

Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.23 to 1.30
Bark, Sinn, per picul	$0.33 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 13.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$53.50 to 62.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$850 to 950
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 13.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$10.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Barros, clean, per picul	4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	$187 to 147
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$37.00 to 37.50
Coirs, Aleat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.50 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.00 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$26.00 to 26.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$22.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.80 to 16.50
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cutch Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cutch Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.55 to 2.65
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.15 to 3.25
Dried Lily Flowers	$3.60 to 3.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.52 to 1.45
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.55 to 3.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.75 to 6.85
Fungus	$38.50 to 35.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 260
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 18.0.0 to 18.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 53.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.85 to 8.75
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.75
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.9.0 to 5.9.6
Peas, White, per picul	$2.25 to 2.50
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.95 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.04 to 2.06
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.22
Pearl Barley, per picul	$3.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.40 to 2.48
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.42 to 2.44
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.61 to 2.63
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.47 to 2.49
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$2.54 to 2.56
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.67 to 1.69
Rice, Japan	$2.57 to 2.59
Saltpetre, per picul	$0.65 to 0.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.95 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.35 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.3.8
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to 90.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50

Straits Produce, &c.—

Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.55
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.35
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Dooar, per picul	$4.85 to 4.95
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$2.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.70 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.60
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$3.40 to 0.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.35 to 2.38
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.7.5 to 5.8.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.55 to 2.65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Egeon	July 4	Stewart	Brit. str	342	Linstead & Co	
Anadyr	July 7	Morcau	Fren. str	2440	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Argentino	Apr. 22	Barnett	Brit. str	915	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ballona	July 7	Ahrens	Ger. str	789	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bertha	June 18	Langley	Brit. str	1421	Mayer & Co	
Bombay	Feb. 13		Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Camoes	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str	95	Kwok Acheong	
Danube	July 4	Clanchy	Brit. str	564	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	
Fitzpatrick	Apr. 18	Humphries	Brit. str	557	Captain	Repairing
Iohang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Imbat	July 3	R. Jones	Brit. str	938	Linstead & Co	
Japan	July 5	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Java	July 1	Weber	Dut. str	886	Siemssen & Co	Singapore
Kinshan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lorne	July 1	McCulloch	Brit. str	1035	Melchers & Co	
Madras	June 30	Richardson	Brit. str	1079	Linstead & Co	
Marcia	May 26	Broker	Brit. str	1060	Siemssen & Co	
Mecca	July 6	Morney	Brit. str	686	Landstein & Co	
Norna	June 28	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Pernambuco	July 9	Hyde	Brit. str	613	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Salvadora	June 29	Larrnaga	Span. str	634	Remedios & Co	
Teheran	July 10	Johnson	Brit. str	1707	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Thales	July 4	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	878	G. R. Stevens & Co	
Venice	July 3	Rhode	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcuttia
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yangtsze	June 25	Schultze	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao
West Stanley	July 5	Ashby	Brit. str	903	Siemssen & Co	
Zamboanga	July 9	Aranguren	Span. str	869	Landstein & Co	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Anna Bertha	June 30	Petterson	Ger. bk	468	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Lorway	May 27	B. Gales	Brit. bk	752	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Arcola	Apr. 23	Pencry	Brit. bk	947	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Aristide	May 30	Briand	Fren. bk	399	Carlowitz & Co	
Bv. Middelburg	June 16	Blanken	Dut. bk	628	Siemssen & Co	
Channel Queen	June 11	Le Lacheur	Brit. sh	609	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. L. Pearson	June 1	J. Swain	Amr. sch	664	D. Lapraik & Co	
C. Andrews	June 19	G. Place	Brit. bk	350	Rozario & Co	
Eleanor	June 10	Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Meyer & Co	
Fair Leader	June 18	H. W. Norris	Brit. bk	474	Russell & Co	Yokohama
Friederich	May 30	Wulff	Ger. bk	594	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron
Frederick	May 30	Kormode	Brit. bk	902	Norton & Co	
Guam	June 12	McGregor	Brit. bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel
Hedwig	June 21	Warnken	Ger. bk	600	Melchers & Co	
Highlander	June 19	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1852	Captain	
Hindostan	June 21	Bellyes	Brit. sh	1547	P. & O. S. N. Co	
H. G. Johnson	Apr. 16	Colby	Amr. bk	1080	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Juliane	July 1	Gertmann	Ger. sch	187	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Julie	July 5	Lanny	Fren. bk	504	Carlowitz & Co	
Kate Tatham	July 4	Pitkethly	Brit. bk	275	Birley & Co	
Kenton	June 3	Colvin	Brit. bk	667	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Lodore	June 19	Jones	Brit. sh	860	Meyer & Co	
Magdala	June 20	R. Jones	Brit. sh	1233	Meyer & Co	
M. of Argyle	June 26	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
Minna	June 17	G. Dau	Ger. bk	457	Meyer & Co	
Moss Glen	May 29	Nicholls	Brit. bk	409	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel
Navesink	May 24	Barstow	Amr. bk	734	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Nicolais	June 15	Stolken	Ger. sch	187	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Northern Star	June 21	Worsley	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	
Norman Court	June 10	Shewan	Brit. bk	834	Turner & Co	
Nyassa	May 16	Garrick	Brit. sh	792	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Ocean Racer	July 5	Geo. Simpson	Brit. sch	201	Captain	
Oscar	July 5	Windhorst	Ger.